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(54) **Method of assessing operation of an internal combustion engine common-rail injection system**

Methode zum Festsetzen des Betriebs des Einspritzungsystems mit Verteilerleitung für einen Verbrennungsmotor

Méthode d'évaluation du fonctionnement du système d'injection à rampe d'alimentation d'un moteur à combustion interne

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 09, 31 July 1998 (1998-07-31) -& JP 10 089135 A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP), 7 April 1998 (1998-04-07)**

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of assessing operation of an internal combustion engine common-rail injection system.

[0002] As is known, of the various problems that can occur in a common-rail injection system, the worst and most dangerous are leakage of the high-pressure circuit, which results in fuel leakage in the form of a very fine spray, and one or more of the injectors jamming in the open position.

[0003] On the one hand, high-pressure fuel leakage may cause a fire if the fuel spray should strike particularly hot engine surfaces; and, on the other, a jammed-open injector results in continuous fuel supply to the cylinders, in turn resulting, not only in excessive fuel consumption, but also in abnormal combustion characterized by pressure peaks and a considerable temperature increase in the cylinders.

[0004] Such defects can only be tolerated so long without causing serious damage to the engine, e.g. to the connecting rod, piston or injector nozzles, and may immediately impair operation and the safety of the vehicle.

[0005] To prevent this from happening, diagnostic units were proposed for detecting hazardous situations and which act on the injection system to immediately cut off fuel supply to the injectors and so immediately stop the engine.

[0006] In common-rail injection systems, however, the low-pressure circuit is also subject to fuel leakage caused, for example, by fine cracks in the low-pressure conduits or by faulty low-pressure circuit parts. Such leakage, however, is not as serious as that caused by fuel spray or a jammed-open injector, by not immediately impairing operation and the safety of the vehicle, which, in these cases, in fact, can safely be driven at least to the nearest repair shop.

[0007] Known diagnostic units, however, were unable to discriminate between high-pressure circuit fuel leakage caused, for example, by a jammed-open injector, and low-pressure circuit leakage caused by a generic fault in the low-pressure circuit. As a result, even in the case of minor nonhazardous faults in the low-pressure circuit,. known diagnostic units immediately disabled the vehicle, thus causing considerable inconvenience to the driver, out of all proportion to the immediate danger involved.

[0008] Diagnostic units have therefore recently been proposed, designed to discriminate between injection system fuel leakage caused by a jammed-open injector, and leakage caused by a generic fault in the injection system.

[0009] The Applicant's European Patent Application EP-0785349, for example, describes a diagnostic unit for determining a jammed-open injector condition using, among other things, an accelerometer signal related to the intensity of vibration on the engine and generated by an accelerometer sensor on the engine block. More specifically, the diagnostic unit compares the amplitude of the accelerometer signal with a first reference value; compares with a second reference value the engine angle value at which the amplitude of the accelerometer signal exceeds the first reference value; and determines a jammed-open injector condition according to the outcome of the two comparisons.

[0010] The Applicant's European Patent Application EP-0786593, on the other hand, describes a fuel catch structure for determining leakage from the injector fuel supply conduits. More specifically, the structure comprises a number of sleeves made of elastomeric material, surrounding the injector supply conduits, and for catching any fuel leaking from the conduits; a catch header connected to the sleeves and for receiving any fuel leaking from the conduits and conveyed by the sleeves; a fluid sensor located beneath the catch header and for generating a leak signal indicating the presence of fuel in the catch header; and an alarm circuit connected to the fluid sensor and for generating an alarm signal when the catch header contains fuel.

[0011] While affording numerous advantages, particularly as regards efficient detection of the above fuel leakage conditions, both the solutions described have one drawback preventing their advantages from being fully exploited.

[0012] That is, both conditions - fuel leakage caused by a jammed-open injector and fuel leakage from the supply conduits - are determined using additional dedicated elements nor normally provided on the vehicle, such as an accelerometer sensor and the catch structure described above, which, besides costing money to manufacture or purchase and assemble, also call for periodic maintenance.

[0013] JP-A-10 089 135 discloses diagnosing fuel leakage in a common rail fuel injection system of a vehicle based on fuel pressure drop during a time interval, during which fuel injection is not performed and the common rail is not supplied with fuel, for example when engine is braking or vehicle is decelerating.

[0014] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method of assessing operation of a common-rail injection system, and which provides, in a straightforward, low-cost manner, for discriminating between high-pressure circuit fuel leakage and leakage caused by a generic fault in the low-pressure circuit, with no need for additional elements other than those already provided on the vehicle.

[0015] According to the present invention, there is provided a method of assessing operation of a common-rail injection system of an internal combustion engine as defined in claim 1.

[0016] A preferred, non-limiting embodiment of the present invention will be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a simplified diagram of a common-

rail injection system;

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show flow charts illustrating the assessment method according to the present invention.

[0017] Number 1 in Figure 1 indicates as a whole a common-rail injection system for an internal combustion engine, in particular a diesel engine, 2 comprising a number of cylinders 3 and an output shaft 4 (shown schematically by the dot-and-dash line).

[0018] Injection system 1 substantially comprises a number of injectors 5 supplying high-pressure fuel to cylinders 3 of engine 2; a high-pressure circuit 6 supplying high-pressure fuel to injectors 5; and a low-pressure circuit 7 supplying fuel to high-pressure circuit 6.

[0019] Low-pressure circuit 7 comprises a fuel tank 35; a supply pump 8, e.g. electric, connected to tank 35; a high-pressure pump 10 connected to supply pump 8 by a low-pressure supply line 11; and a fuel filter 13 located along low-pressure supply line 11, between supply pump 8 and high-pressure pump 10.

[0020] High-pressure circuit 6 comprises a known common rail 9 connected by a high-pressure supply line 12 to high-pressure pump 10, and by respective high-pressure supply conduits 14 to injectors 5, which are also connected by respective recirculating conduits 15 to a drain line 16, in turn connected to tank 35 to feed back into tank 35 part of the fuel used in known manner by and for operation of injectors 5.

[0021] Drain line 16 is also connected to high-pressure pump 10 by a respective recirculating conduit 20, and to supply pump 8 and fuel filter 13 by respective recirculating conduits 17 and respective overpressure valves 18.

[0022] High-pressure pump 10 is fitted with an on/off, so-called shut-off, valve 19 (shown schematically) for permitting supply to the pumping elements (not shown) of high-pressure pump 10 when a difference in pressure exists between low-pressure supply line 11 and recirculating conduit 20.

[0023] High-pressure circuit 6 also comprises a pressure regulator 21 connected between high-pressure supply line 12 and drain line 16 by a supply conduit 22a and a recirculating conduit 22b respectively. When activated, regulator 21 provides for feeding back into tank 35 part of the fuel supplied by high-pressure pump 10 to common rail 9, so as to regulate, in known manner not described in detail, the pressure of the fuel supplied by high-pressure pump 10, and hence the pressure of the fuel in common rail 9.

[0024] High-pressure circuit 6 also comprises a pressure relief device 23 connected on one side to common rail 9 and on the other side by a recirculating conduit 24 to drain line 16, and which prevents the pressure of the fuel in common rail 9 from exceeding a predetermined maximum value.

[0025] Injection system 1 also comprises a diagnostic unit 25 for detecting and diagnosing leakage in injection system 1.

[0026] Diagnostic unit 25 comprises a pressure sensor 26 connected to common rail 9 and generating a pressure signal P correlated to the pressure of the fuel in common rail 9 and therefore to the fuel injection pressure; and a detecting device 27 for detecting the speed and angular position of output shaft 4, and in turn comprising a known sound wheel 28 fitted to output shaft 4, and an electromagnetic sensor 29 associated with sound wheel 28 and generating a movement signal M correlated to the speed and angular position of sound wheel 28 and therefore to the speed and angular position of output shaft 4.

[0027] Diagnostic unit 25 also comprises an electronic central control unit 30 (forming part, for example, of a central engine control unit not shown) for controlling injection system 1, and which receives pressure and movement signals P and M, and generates a first control signal C_1 supplied to pressure regulator 21, a second control signal C_2 supplied to supply pump 8, and a third control signal C_3 supplied to injectors 5, by implementing the operations described with reference to Figure 2 to:

- determine a possible leakage condition in injection system 1;
- determine whether the leakage condition is due to leakage in high-pressure circuit 6 caused, for example, by one or more jammed-open injectors or by a crack in the high-pressure conduits, or is due to a generic fault in low-pressure circuit 7; and
- act appropriately on injection system 1 according to the type of leakage diagnosed.

[0028] More specifically, as shown in Figure 2, electronic central control unit 30 continuously acquires pressure signal P (block 100) and accordingly determines, instant by instant, the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} of the fuel in common rail 9 (block 110).

[0029] Electronic central control unit also determines a pressure error ΔP equal to the absolute value of the difference between instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} and a reference pressure value P_{REF} (block 120), i.e. $\Delta P=|P_{RAIL}-P_{REF}|$.

[0030] More specifically, reference pressure value P_{REF} is what the pressure value in common rail 9 should be to achieve the performance required by the driver, i. e. represents the target of the closed-loop control regulating the pressure in common rail 9.

[0031] Electronic central control unit 30 then determines the duty cycle DC of first control signal C_1 supplied to pressure regulator 21 (block 130) to achieve the pressure. conditions (P_{REF}) required of injection system 1. Duty cycle DC values above the normal range indicate injection system 1 is having difficulty achieving the required injection pressure (P_{REF}).

[0032] Electronic central control unit 30 then compares instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} with a thresh-

old pressure value P_{TH} (block 140), which is calculated according to the speed of engine 2 and represents a minimum permissible pressure value, e.g. 120-200 bar, below which injection system 1 is definitely malfunctioning and calls for a procedure to determine the cause.

[0033] If instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to threshold pressure value P_{TH} (YES output of block 140), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses faults in injection system 1 and performs a first diagnostic procedure - described in detail later on with reference to Figure 3 - to determine whether the faults are due to a jammed-open injector, to fuel leakage in high-pressure circuit 6, or to a generic fault in low-pressure circuit 7 (block 150).

[0034] Conversely, if instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is greater than threshold pressure value P_{TH} (NO output of block 140), electronic central control unit 30 compares pressure error ΔP with a threshold pressure error ΔP_{TH} representing a maximum permissible pressure error, e.g. 250 bar, above which injection system 1 is definitely malfunctioning, and compares duty cycle DC with a threshold duty cycle value DC_{TH}, e.g. of 95% (block 160).

[0035] If pressure error ΔP is greater than or equal to threshold pressure error ΔP_{TH}, and duty cycle DC is greater than or equal to threshold duty cycle value DC_{TH} (YES output of block 160), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses faults in injection system 1, and performs a second diagnostic procedure - described in detail later on with reference to Figure 4 - to determine whether the faults are due to a jammed-open injector, to fuel leakage in high-pressure circuit 6, or to a generic fault in low-pressure circuit 7 (block 170).

[0036] Conversely, if pressure error ΔP is less than threshold pressure error ΔP_{TH}, or duty cycle DC is less than threshold duty cycle value DC_{TH} (NO output of block 160), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses no faults in injection system 1, and operation continues once more from block 100.

[0037] As shown in Figure 3, in the first diagnostic procedure, which is performed when instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to threshold value P_{TH}, electronic central control unit 30 first determines whether the fuel leakage in injection system 1 is caused by one or more jammed-open injectors (block 200).

[0038] More specifically, whether or not any of the injectors are jammed open is determined using the method described in detail in European Patent Application EP-0785358, which, briefly, provides for reducing the quantity of fuel injected into cylinders 3, e.g. by completely disabling the injectors; calculating the value of the useful torque C_U generated by engine 2; comparing the useful torque value C_U with a reference value C_T; and determining, according to the outcome of the comparison, whether the leakage in injection system 1 is caused or not by one or more jammed-open injectors.

[0039] More specifically, a jammed-open injector condition is diagnosed when the useful torque value. C_U is greater than reference value C_T; otherwise, a generic injection system 1 fault condition is diagnosed.

[0040] That is, if the fuel leakage is not caused by a jammed-open injector, reducing the quantity of fuel injected into cylinders 3 produces a predetermined reduction in the contribution of each cylinder 3 to the useful torque value, which reduction is a function of the amount by which the quantity of fuel injected is reduced. Conversely, if the fuel leakage is caused by a jammed-open injector, this results in continuous fuel supply to the respective cylinder, so that there is no reduction in the contribution of that cylinder to the value of the useful torque generated by engine 2.

[0041] Therefore, by determining whether the reduction in the contribution of each cylinder to the useful torque generated by the engine is a function of the reduction in the amount of fuel injected, it is possible to determine not only that an injector, but also which injector, is jammed in the open position.

[0042] With reference to block 200, if the presence of one or more jammed-open injectors is diagnosed (YES output of block 200), electronic central control unit 30 disables supply pump 8 to cut off fuel supply to injectors 5 (block 210), fully opens pressure regulator 21 to drain the fuel from common rail 9 (block 220), and disables all of injectors 5 (if they are not already) to cut off fuel injection into cylinders 3 (block 230), thus turning off engine 2.

[0043] . Electronic central control unit 30 then indicates the type of leakage detected by means of on-vehicle display or acoustic indicator devices (block 240).

[0044] Conversely, if no jammed-open injectors are diagnosed (NO output of block 200), electronic central control unit 30 performs a series of operations - described below with reference to blocks 250-340 - to determine the type of fault responsible for the malfunctioning of injection system 1, and in particular whether the malfunction is caused by leakage in high-pressure circuit 6 or by a fault in low-pressure circuit 7.

[0045] More specifically, electronic central control unit 30 turns off supply pump 8 (block 250) and switches to standby for a time To long enough for supply pump 8 to turn off completely, and for shut-off valve 19 of high-pressure pump 10 to close completely (block 260).

[0046] At this point, electronic central control unit 30 closes pressure regulator 21 and cuts off fuel supply by injectors 5 so as to isolate common rail 9 hydraulically from the rest of the injection system, except for inevitable leakage in injectors 5, pressure regulator 21 and high-pressure pump 10 (block 270).

[0047] Once injection system 1 is completely isolated hydraulically, electronic central control unit 30 performs a series of operations - described in detail below with reference to blocks 280-310 - to determine whether, in a predetermined time interval T_{F1} of, say, 500 ms, the fuel pressure in common rail 9 falls relatively quickly - indicating a fault in high-pressure circuit 6, e.g. a crack in the high-pressure conduits - or the fuel pressure falls

relatively slowly - indicating a fault in the low-pressure circuit of injection system 1.

[0048] To determine the above fall in fuel pressure, electronic central control unit 30, at the end of standby time T_0, records the pressure value $P_{RAIL}(T_0)$ in common rail 9 (block 280) and calculates, as a function of pressure value $P_{RAIL}(T_0)$, a limit pressure value S_{P1}, e.g. about 50 bars lower than pressure value $P_{RAIL}(T_0)$ (block 290), which is used to distinguish the type of fault in injection system 1, and which takes into account, among other things, the part played in the pressure drop by leakage in pressure regulator 21, injectors 5 and high-pressure pump 10.

[0049] More specifically, to assess the speed at which the fuel pressure in common rail 9 falls, electronic central control unit 30 determines whether the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} of the fuel in common rail 9 is less than or equal to said limit pressure value S_{P1} (block 300).

[0050] If the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to limit pressure value S_{P1} (YES output of block 300), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses a fault in high-pressure circuit 6 caused by a fuel leak outside cylinders 3 - due, for example, to a crack in supply conduits 14, faulty sealing on pressure regulator 21, or faulty sealing on a nonreturn valve (not shown) of high-pressure pump 10, etc. - and therefore fully opens pressure regulator 21 to turn off engine 2 (block 305).

[0051] Electronic central control unit 30 then indicates the type of leakage detected by means of on-vehicle display or acoustic indicator devices (block 307).

[0052] Conversely, if the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is greater than limit pressure value S_{P1} (NO output of block 300), electronic central control unit 30 determines whether time T_{F1} has elapsed since it started the block 300 check (block 310).

[0053] If time T_{F1} has not elapsed (NO output of block 310), electronic central control unit 30 performs the block 300 check again. Conversely, if time T_{F1} has elapsed (YES output of block 310), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses a fault in low-pressure circuit 7 - caused, for example, by a fault on high-pressure pump 10, supply pump 8 or overpressure valve 18 of fuel filter 13, by clogging of fuel filter 13, lack of fuel in tank 35, or leakage along low-pressure supply line 11, etc. - and therefore limits engine performance by limiting the maximum amount of fuel injectable into each cylinder 3 (block 320) and the maximum permissible fuel pressure in common rail 9 (block 330).

[0054] Electronic central control unit 30 then indicates the type of leakage detected by means of on-vehicle display or acoustic indicator devices (block 340).

[0055] As shown in Figure 4, in the second diagnostic procedure, which is performed when pressure error ΔP is greater than or equal to threshold pressure error ΔP_{TH}, and duty cycle DC is greater than or equal to threshold duty cycle DC_{TH}, electronic central control unit 30 first compares instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} with a predetermined test pressure value P_{TEST}, e.g. of 400 bar (block 400).

[0056] If instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is greater than test pressure value P_{TEST} (YES output of block 400), electronic central control unit 30 imposes that reference pressure value P_{REF} - which is the target of the closed-loop control regulating the pressure in common rail 9 - be equal to test pressure value P_{TEST} (block 410), and then disables supply pump 8 (block 420). Conversely, if instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to test pressure value P_{TEST} (NO output of block 400), electronic central control unit 30 simply disables supply pump 8 (block 420).

[0057] Electronic central control unit 30 then switches to standby for a time T_1, in which it continues to determine whether instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to test pressure value P_{TEST} (block 430). In this case, too, time T_1 is long enough for supply pump 8 to turn off completely and therefore for shut-off valve 19 of high-pressure pump 10 to close completely.

[0058] As long as instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is greater than test pressure value P_{TEST}, or time T_1 has not yet elapsed (NO output of block 430), electronic central control unit 30 continues checking instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL}; conversely, when instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to test pressure value P_{TEST} and time T_1 has elapsed (YES output of block 430), electronic central control unit 30 closes pressure regulator 21 and disables injectors 5 to isolate common rail 9 hydraulically, except for inevitable leakage in injectors 5, pressure regulator 21 and high-pressure pump 10 (block 440).

[0059] Once injection system 1 is completely isolated hydraulically, electronic central control unit 30 performs a series of operations - described in detail below with reference to blocks 450-500 - to determine whether, in a predetermined time interval T_{F2} of, say, 500 ms, the fuel pressure in common rail 9 falls relatively quickly - indicating a fault in high-pressure circuit 6, e.g. a jammed-open injector or leakage outside cylinders 3 - or the fuel pressure falls relatively slowly - indicating a fault in low-pressure circuit 7

[0060] More specifically, electronic central control unit 30 records the pressure value $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$ in common rail 9 (block 450) and calculates, as a function of pressure value $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$, a limit pressure value S_{P2}, e.g. about 50 bars lower than pressure value $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$ (block 460), which is used to distinguish the type of fault in injection system 1, and which takes into account, among other things, the part played in the pressure drop by leakage in pressure regulator 21, injectors 5 and high-pressure pump 10.

[0061] More specifically, to assess the speed at which the fuel pressure in common rail 9 falls, electronic central control unit 30 determines whether the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} of the fuel in common rail 9 is less than or equal to said limit pressure value S_{P2} (block

470).

[0062] If the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is less than or equal to limit pressure value S_{P2} (YES output of block 470), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses a fault in high-pressure circuit 6 caused, for example, by a jammed-open injector or by a leak outside cylinders 3 - due, for example, to a crack in supply conduits 14, faulty sealing on pressure regulator 21, faulty sealing on a nonreturn valve (not shown) of high-pressure pump 10, high recirculation in injectors 5, etc. - and therefore fully opens pressure regulator 21 to turn off engine 2 (block 480).

[0063] Electronic central control unit 30 then indicates the type of leakage detected by means of on-vehicle display or acoustic indicator devices (block 490).

[0064] Conversely, if the instantaneous pressure value P_{RAIL} is greater than limit pressure value S_{P2} (NO output of block 470), electronic central control unit 30 determines whether a time T_{F2} has elapsed since it started the block 470 check (block 500).

[0065] If time T_{F2} has not elapsed (NO output of block 500), electronic central control unit 30 performs the block 470 check again. Conversely, if time T_{F2} has elapsed (YES output of block 500), electronic central control unit 30 diagnoses a fault in the low-pressure circuit of injection system 1 - caused, for example, by a fault on high-pressure pump 10, insufficient supply by supply pump 8, a fault on overpressure valve 18 of fuel filter 13, clogging of fuel filter 13, lack of fuel in tank 35, or leakage along low-pressure supply line 11, etc. - and therefore limits engine performance by limiting the maximum amount of fuel injectable into each cylinder 3 (block 510) and the maximum permissible fuel pressure in common rail 9 (block 520).

[0066] Electronic central control unit 30 then indicates the type of leakage detected by means of on-vehicle display or acoustic indicator devices (block 530).

[0067] The advantages of the assessment method according to the present invention will be clear from the foregoing description.

[0068] In particular, unlike known methods, the method according to the invention provides for distinguishing the type of fault responsible for the fall in fuel pressure or the pressure error between the actual fuel pressure and the closed-loop control reference pressure, even when the fault is not due to a jammed-open injector.

[0069] The present invention may be used not only during operation of the vehicle to determine the type of fault responsible for the fall in injection pressure, but also, for. example, each time the engine is turned off, so as to generate an injection system aging index, which may be used to inform the vehicle owner of the need to service the system, or as a means of classifying the injection system at the end of the vehicle production line.

[0070] More specifically, each time the engine is turned off, or at the end of the production line, electronic central control unit 30 may perform the steps described above to turn off supply pump 8, close pressure regulator 21, disable injectors 5 to isolate common rail 9 hydraulically from the rest of injection system 1, and determine the fall in pressure in common rail 9.

[0071] If the above steps are performed at the end of the vehicle production line, the determined pressure drop value may be used as a basis by which to classify the injection system. That is, a system with a relatively small pressure drop will be rated as excellent, while one with a severe pressure drop will be rated as poor and therefore rejected.

[0072] Conversely, if the above steps are performed each time the engine is turned off, the pressure drop value determined each time is used to generate an injection system aging index, e.g. an index which is a weighted average of the last determined pressure drop value and the previously memorized pressure drop value, which in turn is a weighted average obtained from yet another previous pressure drop value, and so on.

[0073] When the aging index exceeds a predetermined threshold value, a straightforward signal on the instrument panel may inform the user that the system has seriously deteriorated and requires servicing, or the same information may be stored in the central control unit and read at the first opportunity by the technician servicing the vehicle.

[0074] To avoid erroneous aging signals or erroneous end-of-line ratings due, for example, to factors occasionally affecting the injection system, provision may be made for confirming the rating or aging index, i.e. by only indicating rejection or the need for servicing the injection system when serious pressure drop values are detected several, e.g. at least three, times.

[0075] Clearly, changes may be made to the method as described and illustrated herein without, however, departing from the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A method of assessing operation of a common-rail injection system (1) of an internal combustion engine (2); said injection system (1) comprising a number of injectors (5), a high-pressure circuit (6) supplying high-pressure fuel to said injectors (5), and a low-pressure circuit (7) supplying fuel to said high-pressure circuit (6); said method comprising the steps of:

   - hydraulically isolating said high-pressure circuit (6) from said low-pressure circuit (7) and said engine (2); and
   - assessing operation of said injection system (1) as a function of a fuel pressure drop in said high-pressure circuit (6);

   said method being **characterized in that** it further includes the step of:

- detecting a fault in said injection system (1) on the basis of the instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) of the fuel in said high-pressure circuit (6);

and **in that** said step of assessing operation of said injection system (1) is performed upon detecting a fault in said injection system (1), and comprises:

- determining a fuel pressure drop in said high-pressure circuit (6);
- comparing said determined pressure drop with a reference pressure drop;
- determining a fault in said high-pressure circuit (6) when a first predetermined relationship exists between said determined pressure drop and said reference pressure drop; and
- determining a fault in said low-pressure circuit (7) when a second predetermined relationship exists between said determined pressure drop and said reference pressure drop.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** said high-pressure circuit (6) comprises a pressure regulator (21) to regulate the pressure of the fuel in said high-pressure circuit (6), and **in that** said step of detecting a failure in said injection system (1) comprises the steps of:

- determining a pressure error (ΔP) between said instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) and a reference pressure value (P_{REF}); and
- determining a duty cycle (DC) of a control signal (C_1) supplied to said pressure regulator (21) to achieve said reference pressure value (P_{REF}) in said high-pressure circuit (6);

and wherein said step of detecting a failure in said injection system (1) comprises the steps of:

- comparing said instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) with a minimum threshold pressure value (P_{TH});
- comparing said pressure error (ΔP) with a threshold pressure error (ΔP_{TH}) representing a maximum permissible pressure error;
- comparing said duty cycle (DC) with a threshold duty cycle value (DC_{TH}); and
- detecting a failure in said injection system (1) in case one of the following condition is met:

  a) said instantaneous pressure (P_{RAIL}) is lower than or equal to said minimum threshold pressure value (P_{TH}); and
  b) said instantaneous pressure (P_{RAIL}) is greater than said minimum threshold pressure value (P_{TH}), and said pressure error (ΔP) is greater than said threshold pressure error (ΔP_{TH}) and said duty cycle (DC) is greater than said threshold duty cycle value (DC_{TH}).

3. A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** said first predetermined relationship is defined by the condition that said determined pressure drop is greater than said reference pressure drop.

4. A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** said second predetermined relationship is defined by the condition that said determined pressure drop is lower than said reference pressure drop throughout a predetermined time interval.

5. A method as claimed in Claim 1, **characterized in that** said step of hydraulically isolating said high-pressure circuit (6) from said low-pressure circuit (7) and said engine (2) comprises the steps of:

- cutting off fuel supply from said low-pressure circuit (7) to said high-pressure circuit (6); and
- cutting off fuel supply from said injectors (5) to said engine (2).

6. A method as claimed in Claim 1, **characterized in that** said step of assessing operation of said injection system (1) comprises the steps of:

- determining a limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2});
- comparing the instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) of the fuel in said high-pressure circuit (6) with said limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) for a predetermined time interval (T_{F1}, T_{F2});
- determining said fault in said low-pressure circuit (7) when a third predetermined relationship exists between said instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) and said limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) throughout said time interval (T_{F1}, T_{F2}); and
- determining said fault in said high-pressure circuit (6) in the absence of said third predetermined relationship between said instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) and said limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) during said time interval (T_{F1}, T_{F2}).

7. A method as claimed in Claim 6, **characterized in that** said third predetermined relationship is defined by the condition that said instantaneous pressure value (P_{RAIL}) be greater than said limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) throughout said time interval (T_{F1}, T_{F2}).

8. A method as claimed in Claim 6 or 7, **characterized**

in that said step of determining a limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) comprises the step of:

- determining said limit pressure value (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) as a function of the instantaneous pressure value ($P_{RAIL}(T_0)$, $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$) of said fuel in said high-pressure circuit (6).

9. A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing claims **characterized by** also comprising the steps of:

- turning off said engine (2) in the event said fault in said high-pressure circuit (6) is determined; and
- limiting the performance of said engine (2) in the event said fault condition in said low-pressure circuit (7) is determined.

10. A method as claimed in Claim 9, **characterized in that** said step of limiting the performance of said engine (2) comprises the steps of:

- limiting the maximum fuel quantity injectable by said injectors (5); and
- limiting the maximum permissible pressure of said fuel in said high-pressure circuit (6).

11. A method as claimed in Claim 1 , **characterized in that** said step of assessing operation of said injection system (1) comprises the steps of:

- determining the fuel pressure drop in said injection system (1);
- classifying said injection system (1) as a function of said determined pressure drop.

12. A method as claimed in Claim 1, **characterized in that** said step of assessing operation of said injection system (1) comprises the steps of:

- determining the fuel pressure drop in said high-pressure circuit (6);
- generating an aging index of said injection system (1) as a function of said determined pressure drop.

13. A method as claimed in Claim 12, **characterized by** comprising the step of periodically repeating said step of determining the fuel pressure drop in said high-pressure circuit (6) and said step of generating an aging index of said injection system (1) as a function of said determined pressure drop; said aging index being calculated as a function of the pressure drops determined.

14. A method as claimed in Claim 13, **characterized in that** said aging index is calculated, at each determination, as a moving mean of the determined pressure drop value and a previous pressure drop value.

15. A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing Claims, wherein said high-pressure circuit (6) comprises a common rail (9) connected to said injectors (5) and to said low-pressure circuit (7) by high-pressure conduits (12, 14); **characterized in that** said step of hydraulically isolating said high-pressure circuit (6) comprises the step of:

- hydraulically isolating said common rail (9) and said high-pressure conduits (12, 14).

16. A method as claimed in Claim 15, wherein said low-pressure circuit (7) comprises a supply pump (8) for drawing fuel from a tank (35); a high-pressure pump (10) connected to said supply pump (8) and to said common rail (9); and a pressure regulator (21) for regulating the fuel pressure in said high-pressure circuit (6); **characterized in that** said step of hydraulically isolating said high-pressure circuit (6) from said low-pressure circuit (7) and said engine (2) comprises the steps of:

- disabling said supply pump (8);
- closing said pressure regulator (21); and
- cutting off injection by said injectors (5).

17. A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing Claims, **characterized by** also comprising the steps of:

- determining the presence of a jammed-open injector condition; and
- turning off said engine (2) if said jammed-open injector condition is determined; and
- performing said step of hydraulically isolating said high-pressure circuit (6) and said step of assessing operation of said injection system (1) if said jammed-open injector condition is not determined.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Verfahren zum Feststellen des Betriebs eines Einspritzsystems mit gemeinsamer Kraftstoffleitung (1) (Common-Rail-Injection System) eines internen Verbrennungsmotors (2); wobei das Einspritzsystem (1) eine Anzahl von Einspritzdüsen (5), einen Hochdruck-Kraftstoff zu den Einspritzdüsen (5) liefernden Hochdruck-Kreis (6) und einen Kraftstoff zu dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6) liefernden Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) umfasst; wobei das Verfahren die Schritte umfasst von:

hydraulischem Isolieren des Hochdruck-Krei-

ses (6) von dem Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) und dem Motor (2); und

Feststellen des Betriebs des Einspritzsystems (1) als eine Funktion eines Kraftstoffdruckabfalls in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6);

wobei das Verfahren **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** es ferner den Schritt beinhaltet von:

Erfassen einer Störung in dem Einspritzsystem (1) auf der Basis des Momentan-Druckwertes (P_{RAIL}) des Kraftstoffs in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6);

und **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des Feststellens des Betriebs des Einspritzsystems (1) bei Erfassen einer Störung in dem Einspritzsystem (1) durchgeführt wird und umfasst:

Bestimmen eines Kraftstoffdruckabfalls in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6);

Vergleichen des bestimmten Druckabfalls mit einem Referenz-Druckabfall;

Bestimmen einer Störung in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6), wenn eine erste vorgegebene Beziehung zwischen dem bestimmten Druckabfall und dem Referenz-Druckabfall existiert; und

Bestimmen einer Störung in dem Niedrigdruck-Schaltkreis (7), wenn eine zweite vorgegebene Beziehung zwischen dem vorgegebenen Druckabfall und dem Referenz-Druckabfall existiert.

2. Ein Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Hochdruck-Kreis (6) eine Druckreguliereinrichtung (21) umfasst zum Regulieren des Drucks des Kraftstoffs in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6), und dass der Schritt des Erfassens einer Störung in dem Einspritzsystem (1) die Schritte umfasst von:

Bestimmen eines Druckfehlers (ΔP) zwischen dem Momentan-Druckwert (P_{RAIL}) und einem Referenz-Druckwert (P_{REF}); und

Bestimmen einer Betriebsart (oder eines Arbeitszyklus) (DC) eines zu der Druckreguliereinrichtung (21) gelieferten Steuersignals (C_1) zum Erreichen des Referenz-Druckwertes (P_{REF}) in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6);

und wobei der Schritt des Erfassens einer Störung in dem Einspritzsystem (1) die Schritte umfasst:

Vergleichen des Momentan-Druckwerts (P_{RAIL}) mit einem minimalen Schwellenwert-Druckwert (P_{TH});

Vergleichen des Druckfehlers (ΔP) mit einem einen maximal zulässigen Druckfehler darstellenden Schwellenwert-Druckfehler (ΔP_{TH});

Vergleichen der Betriebsart (DC) mit einem Schwellenwert-Betriebsartwert (DC_{TH}); und

Erfassen einer Störung in dem Einspritzsystem (1) in dem Fall, dass eine der folgenden Bedingungen erfüllt ist:

a) der Momentan-Druck (P_{RAIL}) ist kleiner oder gleich dem minimalen Schwellenwert-Druckwert (P_{TH}); und

b) der Momentan-Druck (P_{RAIL}) ist größer als der minimale Schwellenwert-Druckwert (P_{TH}), und der Druckfehler (ΔP) ist größer als der Schwellenwert-Druckfehler (ΔP_{TH}), und die Betriebsart (DC) ist größer als der Schwellenwert-Betriebsartwert (DC_{TH}).

3. Ein Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die erste vorgegebene Beziehung durch die Bedingung definiert ist, dass der vorgegebene Druckabfall größer als der Referenz-Druckabfall ist.

4. Ein Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die zweite vorgegebene Beziehung durch die Bedingung definiert ist, dass der vorgegebene Druckabfall niedriger als der Referenz-Druckabfall über ein vorgegebenes Zeitintervall ist.

5. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des hydraulischen Isolierens des Hochdruck-Kreises (6) von dem Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) und dem Motor (2) die Schritte umfasst von:

Abschalten der Kraftstoffversorgung von dem Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) zu dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6); und
Abschalten der Kraftstoffversorgung von den Einspritzdüsen (5) zu dem Motor (2).

6. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des Feststellens des Betriebs des Einspritzsystems (1) die Schritte umfasst von:

Bestimmen eines Grenz-Druckwertes (S_{P1}, S_{P2});

Vergleichen des Momentan-Druckwertes (P_{RAIL}) des Kraftstoffs in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6) mit dem Grenz-Druckwert (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) für ein vorgegebenes Zeitintervall (T_{F1}, T_{F2});

Bestimmen der Störung in dem Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7), wenn eine dritte vorgegebene Beziehung existiert zwischen dem Momentan-Druckwert (P_{RAIL}) und dem Grenz-Druckwert (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) über ein Zeitintervall (T_{F1}, T_{F2}); und Bestimmen der Störung in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6) bei der Abwesenheit der dritten vorgegebenen Beziehung zwischen dem Momentan-Druckwert (P_{RAIL}) und dem Grenz-Druckwert (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) während des Zeitintervalls (T_{F1}, T_{F2}).

7. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die dritte vorgegebene Beziehung durch die Bedingung definiert ist, dass der Momentan-Druckwert (P_{RAIL}) größer ist als der Grenz-Druckwert (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) über das Zeitintervall (T_{F1}, T_{F2}).

8. Ein Verfahren gemäß den Ansprüchen 6 oder 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des Bestimmens eines Grenz-Druckwertes (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) den Schritt umfasst:

Bestimmen des Grenz-Druckwertes (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) als eine Funktion des Momentan-Druckwertes ($P_{RAIL}(T_0)$, $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$) des Kraftstoffs in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6).

9. Ein Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es auch die Schritte umfasst:

Abschalten des Motors (2) beim Ereignis, dass die Störung in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6) bestimmt wird; und

Begrenzen der Leistung des Motors (2) beim Ereignis, dass die Störungsbedingung in dem Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) bestimmt wird.

10. Ein Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des Begrenzens der Leistung des Motors (2) die Schritte umfasst:

Begrenzen der durch die Einspritzdüsen (5) einspritzbaren maximalen Kraftstoffmenge; und

Begrenzen des maximal zulässigen Drucks des Kraftstoffs in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6).

11. Ein Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des Feststellens des Betriebs des Einspritzsystems (1) die Schritte umfasst:

Bestimmen des Kraftstoffdruckabfalls in dem Einspritzsystem (1);

Klassifizieren des Einspritzsystems (1) als eine Funktion des bestimmten Druckabfalls.

12. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Schritte des Feststellens des Betriebs des Einspritzsystems (1) die Schritte umfasst:

Bestimmen des Kraftstoffdruckabfalls in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6);

Erzeugen eines Alterungsindex des Einspritzsystems (1) als eine Funktion des bestimmten Druckabfalls.

13. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, **gekennzeichnet durch** den Schritt des periodischen Wiederholens des Schritts des Bestimmens des Kraftstoffdruckabfalls in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6) und dem Schritt des Erzeugens eines Alterungsindex des Einspritzsystems (1) als eine Funktion des bestimmten Druckabfalls; wobei der Alterungsindex als eine Funktion der bestimmten Druckabfälle berechnet wird.

14. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** der Alterungsindex berechnet wird, bei jeder Bestimmung, als ein gleitender Mittelwert des bestimmten Druckabfallwertes und eines vorherigen Druckabfallwertes.

15. Ein Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Hochdruck-Kreis (6) eine gemeinsame Kraftstoffversorgung (9) umfasst, die an die Einspritzdüsen (5) und den Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) durch Hochdruck-Rohrleitungen (12, 14) angeschlossen ist; **gekennzeichnet dadurch, dass** der Schritt des hydraulischen Isolierens des Hochdruck-Kreises (6) den Schritt umfasst von:

hydraulischem Isolieren der gemeinsamen Kraftstoffversorgung (9) und der Hochdruck-Rohrleitungen (12, 14).

16. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 15, wobei der Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) eine Versorgungspumpe (8) zum Fördern von Kraftstoff von einem Tank (35) umfasst; eine an die Versorgungspumpe (8) und die gemeinsame Kraftstoffversorgung (9) angeschlossene Hochdruck-Pumpe (10); und eine Druckreguliereinrichtung (21) zum Regulieren des Kraftstoffdrucks

in dem Hochdruck-Kreis (6); **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des hydraulischen Isolierens des Hochdruck-Kreises (6) von dem Niedrigdruck-Kreis (7) und dem Motor (2) die Schritte umfasst:

Abschalten der Versorgungspumpe (8);

Schließen der Druckreguliereinrichtung (21); und

Abschalten der Einspritzung durch die Einspritzdüsen(5).

17. Ein Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es auch die Schritte umfasst von:

Bestimmen des Vorhandenseins einer Bedingung einer offen-blockierten Einspritzdüse; und

Abschalten des Motors (2), wenn die Bedingung einer offen-blockierten Einspritzdüse bestimmt wird; und

Durchführen des Schritts des hydraulischen Isolierens des Hochdruck-Kreises (6) und des Schritts des Feststellens des Betriebs des Einspritzsystems (1), wenn die Bedingung einer offen-blockierten Einspritzdüse nicht bestimmt wird.

Revendications

1. Méthode d'évaluation du fonctionnement du système d'injection à rampe d'alimentation (1) d'un moteur à combustion interne (2) ; ledit système d'injection (1) comprenant plusieurs injecteurs (5), un circuit à haute pression (6) fournissant du carburant sous haute pression auxdits injecteurs (5), et un circuit à basse pression (7) fournissant du carburant audit circuit à haute pression (6) ; ladite méthode comprenant les étapes consistant à :

- isoler hydrauliquement ledit circuit à haute pression (6) dudit circuit à basse pression (7) et dudit moteur (2) ; et
- évaluer le fonctionnement dudit système d'injection (1) en tant que fonction d'une chute de pression du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6);

ladite méthode étant **caractérisée en ce qu**'elle comprend en outre l'étape consistant à :

- détecter un défaut dans ledit système d'injection (1) sur la base de la valeur de la pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) ;

et **en ce que** ladite étape d'évaluation du fonctionnement dudit système d'injection (1) est effectuée en cas de détection d'un défaut dans ledit système d'injection (1), et comprend :

- la détermination d'une chute de pression du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) ;
- la comparaison de ladite chute de pression déterminée avec une chute de pression de référence ;
- la détermination d'un défaut dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) lorsqu'une première relation prédéterminée existe entre ladite chute de pression déterminée et ladite chute de pression de référence ; et
- la détermination d'un défaut dans ledit circuit à basse pression (7) lorsqu'une deuxième relation prédéterminée existe entre ladite chute de pression déterminée et ladite chute de pression de référence.

2. Méthode selon la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit circuit à haute pression (6) comprend un régulateur de pression (21) pour régler la pression du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6), et **en ce que** ladite étape de détection d'un défaut dans ledit système d'injection (1) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- déterminer une erreur de pression (ΔP) entre ladite valeur de pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) et une valeur de pression de référence (P_{REF}) ; et
- déterminer un cycle opératoire (DC) d'un signal de contrôle (C_1) fourni audit régulateur de pression (21) pour obtenir ladite valeur de pression de référence (P_{REF})

dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) ;
et dans lequel ladite étape de détection d'une erreur dans ledit système d'injection (1) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- comparer ladite valeur de pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) avec une valeur de pression seuil minimale (P_{TH}) ;
- comparer ladite erreur de pression (ΔP) avec une erreur de pression seuil (ΔP_{TH}) représentant une erreur de pression maximale autorisée ;
- comparer ledit cycle opératoire (DC) avec une valeur de cycle opératoire seuil (DC_{TH}) ; et
- détecter une erreur dans ledit système d'injection (1) au cas où l'une des conditions suivantes

se produirait :

a) ladite pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) est inférieure ou égale à ladite valeur de pression seuil minimale (P_{TH}) ; et
b) ladite pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) est supérieure à ladite valeur de pression seuil minimale (P_{TH}), et ladite erreur de pression (ΔP) est supérieure à ladite erreur de pression seuil (ΔP_{TH}) et ledit cycle opératoire (DC) est supérieur à ladite valeur du cycle opératoire seuil (DC_{TH}).

3. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite première relation prédéterminée est définie par la condition que ladite chute de pression déterminée est supérieure à ladite chute de pression de référence.

4. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite deuxième relation prédéterminée est définie par la condition que ladite chute de pression déterminée est inférieure à la dite chute de pression de référence pendant un intervalle de temps prédéterminé.

5. Méthode selon la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape d'isolation hydraulique dudit circuit à haute pression (6) dudit circuit à basse pression (7) et dudit moteur (2) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- couper l'alimentation en carburant dudit circuit à haute pression (6) par ledit circuit à basse pression (7) ; et
- couper l'alimentation en carburant dudit moteur (2) par lesdits injecteurs (5).

6. Méthode selon la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape d'évaluation du fonctionnement dudit système d'injection (1) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- déterminer une valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) ;
- comparer la valeur de pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) avec ladite valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) pendant un intervalle de temps prédéterminé (T_{P1}, T_{P2}) ;
- déterminer ledit défaut dans ledit circuit à basse pression (7) lorsqu'une troisième relation prédéterminée existe entre ladite valeur de pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) et ladite valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) pendant tout ledit intervalle de temps (T_{P1}, T_{P2}) ; et
- déterminer ledit défaut dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) en l'absence de ladite troisième relation prédéterminée entre ladite valeur de pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) et ladite valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) pendant ledit intervalle de temps (T_{P1}, T_{P2}).

7. Méthode selon la revendication 6, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite troisième relation prédéterminée est définie par la condition que ladite valeur de pression instantanée (P_{RAIL}) soit supérieure à ladite valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) pendant tout ledit intervalle de temps (T_{P1}, T_{P2}).

8. Méthode selon la revendication 6 ou 7, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape consistant à terminer une valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) comprend l'étape consistant à :

- déterminer ladite valeur de pression limite (S_{P1}, S_{P2}) en tant que fonction de la valeur de pression instantanée ($P_{RAIL}(T_O)$, $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$) dudit carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6).

9. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisée en ce qu**'elle comprend également les étapes consistant à :

- éteindre ledit moteur (2) au cas où ledit défaut dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) serait déterminé ; et
- limiter la performance dudit moteur (2) au cas où ladite condition de défaut dans ledit circuit à basse pression (7) serait déterminée.

10. Méthode selon la revendication 9, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape consistant à limiter la performance dudit moteur (2) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- limiter la quantité maximale de carburant pouvant être injectée par lesdits injecteurs (5) ; et
- limiter ladite pression maximale autorisée dudit carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6).

11. Méthode selon la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape d'évaluation du fonctionnement dudit système d'injection (1) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- déterminer la chute de pression de carburant dans ledit système d'injection (1) ;
- classifier ledit système d'injection (1) en tant que fonction de ladite chute de pression déterminée.

12. Méthode selon la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape d'évaluation du fonctionnement dudit système d'injection (1) comprend les étapes

consistant à :

- déterminer la chute de pression de carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) ;
- générer un indice de vieillissement dudit système d'injection (1) en tant que fonction de ladite chute de pression déterminée.

13. Méthode selon la revendication 12, **caractérisée en ce qu'**elle comprend l'étape consistant à répéter périodiquement ladite étape de détermination de la chute de pression du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) et ladite étape de génération d'un indice de vieillissement dudit système d'injection (1) en tant que fonction de ladite chute de pression déterminée ; ledit indice de vieillissement étant calculé comme une fonction des chutes de pression déterminées.

14. Méthode selon la revendication 13, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit indice de vieillissement est calculé, à chaque détermination, comme une moyenne mobile de la valeur de la chute de pression déterminée et d'une valeur de chute de pression antérieure.

15. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle ledit circuit à haute pression (6) comprend une rampe commune (9) reliée auxdits injecteurs (5) et audit circuit à basse pression (7) par des conduits à haute pression (12, 14) ; **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape d'isolation hydraulique dudit circuit à haute pression (6) comprend l'étape consistant à :

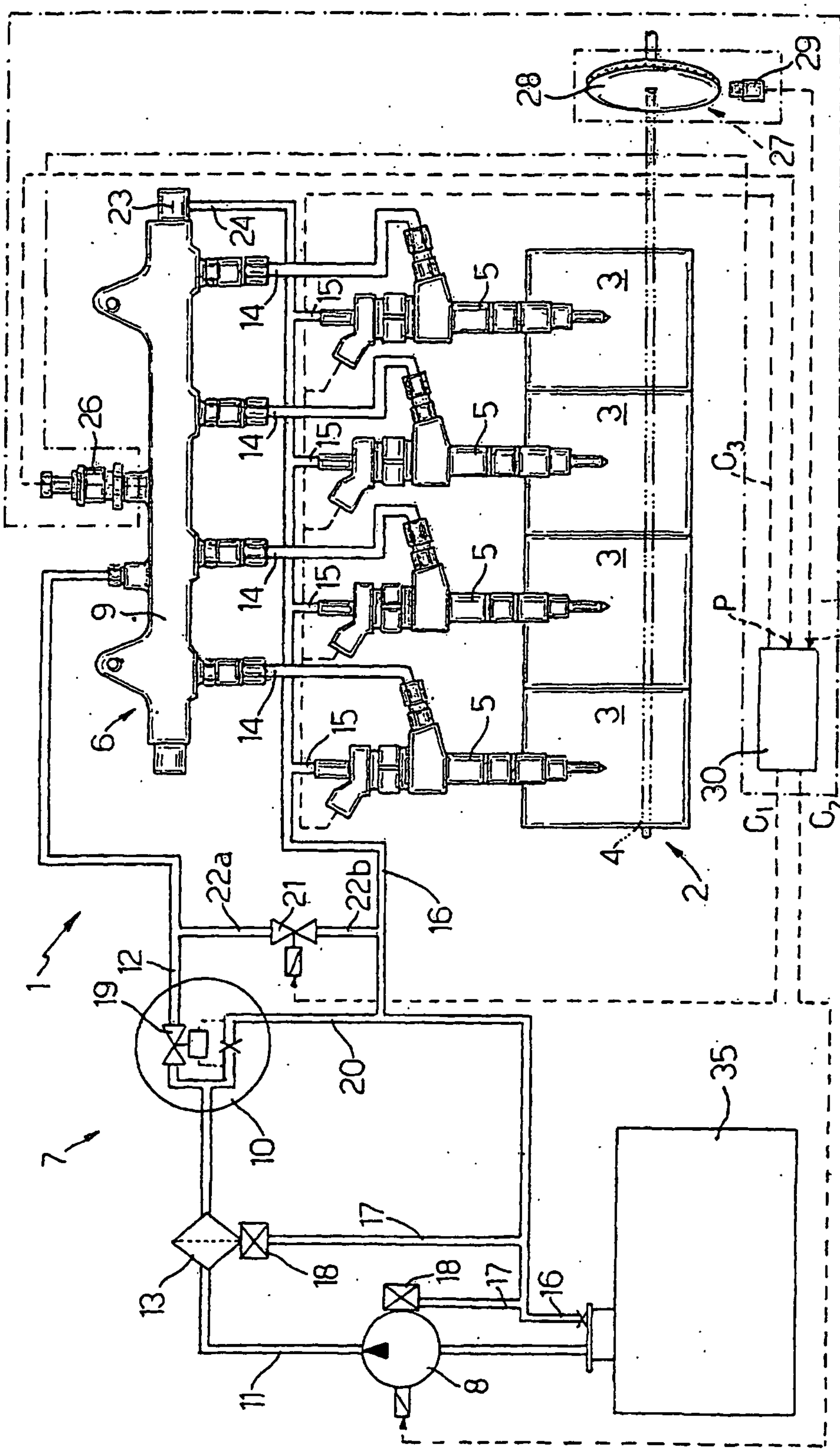
- isoler hydrauliquement ladite rampe commune (9) et lesdits conduits à haute pression (12, 14).

16. Méthode selon la revendication 15, dans laquelle ledit circuit à basse pression (7) comprend une pompe d'alimentation (8) pour soutirer du carburant d'un réservoir (35) ; une pompe à haute pression (10) connectée à ladite pompe d'alimentation (8) et à ladite rampe commune (9) ; et un régulateur de pression (21) pour régler la pression du carburant dans ledit circuit à haute pression (6) ; **caractérisée en ce que** ladite étape d'isolation hydraulique dudit circuit à haute pression (6) dudit circuit à basse pression (7) et dudit moteur (2) comprend les étapes consistant à :

- mettre hors services ladite pompe d'alimentation (8) ;
- fermer ledit régulateur de pression (21) ; et
- couper l'injection par lesdits injecteurs (5).

17. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisée en ce qu'**elle comprend également les étapes consistant à :

- déterminer la présence d'une condition d'injecteur coincé en position ouverte ; et
- éteindre ledit moteur (2) si ladite condition d'injecteur coincé en position ouverte est déterminée ; et
- effectuer ladite étape d'isolation hydraulique dudit circuit à haute pression (6) et de ladite étape d'évaluation du fonctionnement dudit système d'injection (1) si ladite condition d'injecteur coincé en position ouverte n'est pas déterminée.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P
M
C_1
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C_3

Fig. 1

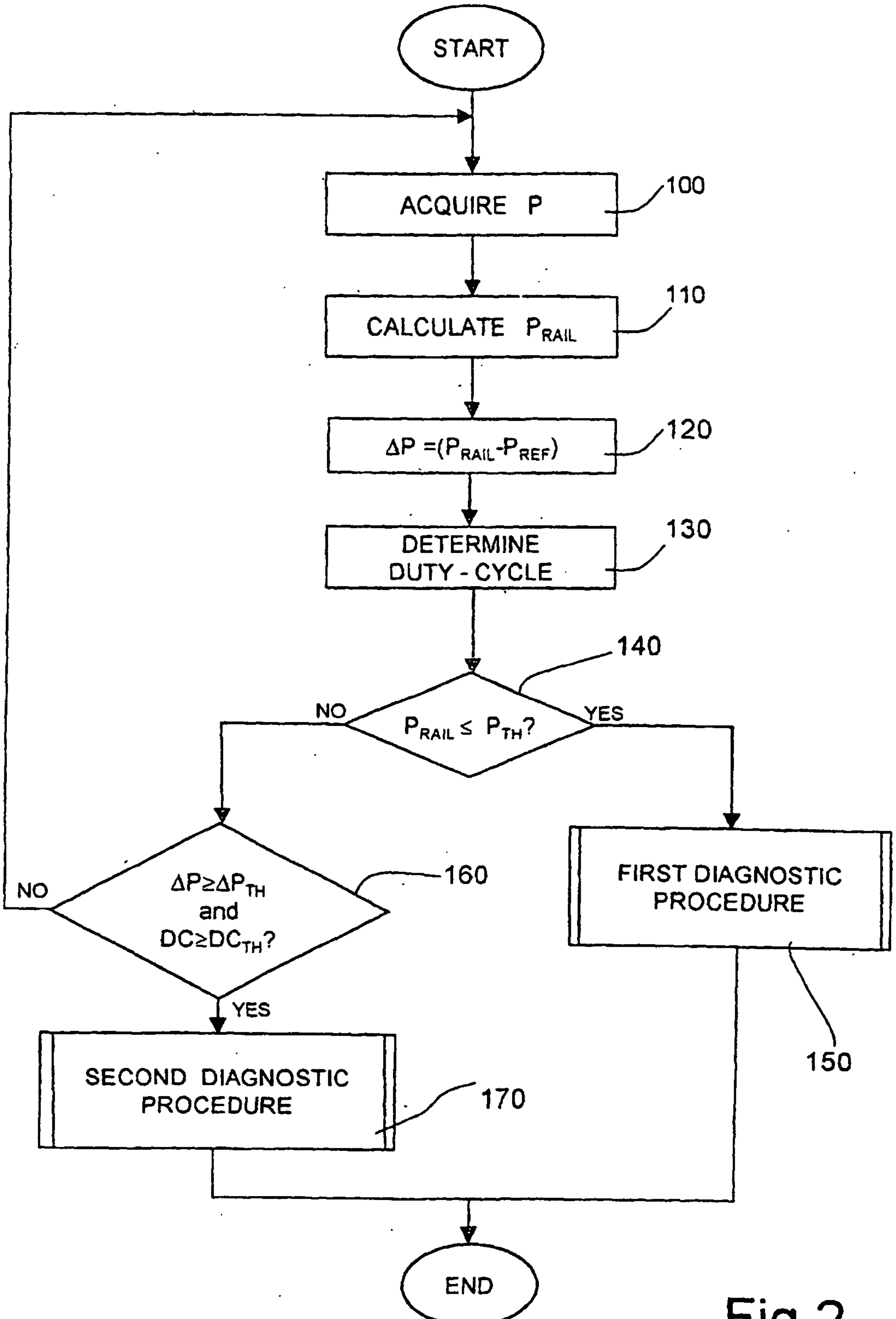

START
ACQUIRE P
100
CALCULATE P_{RAIL}
110
$\Delta P = (P_{RAIL} - P_{REF})$
120
DETERMINE DUTY - CYCLE
130
140
$P_{RAIL} \leq P_{TH}$?
NO
YES
$\Delta P \geq \Delta P_{TH}$ and $DC \geq DC_{TH}$?
160
NO
YES
FIRST DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE
150
SECOND DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE
170
END

Fig.2

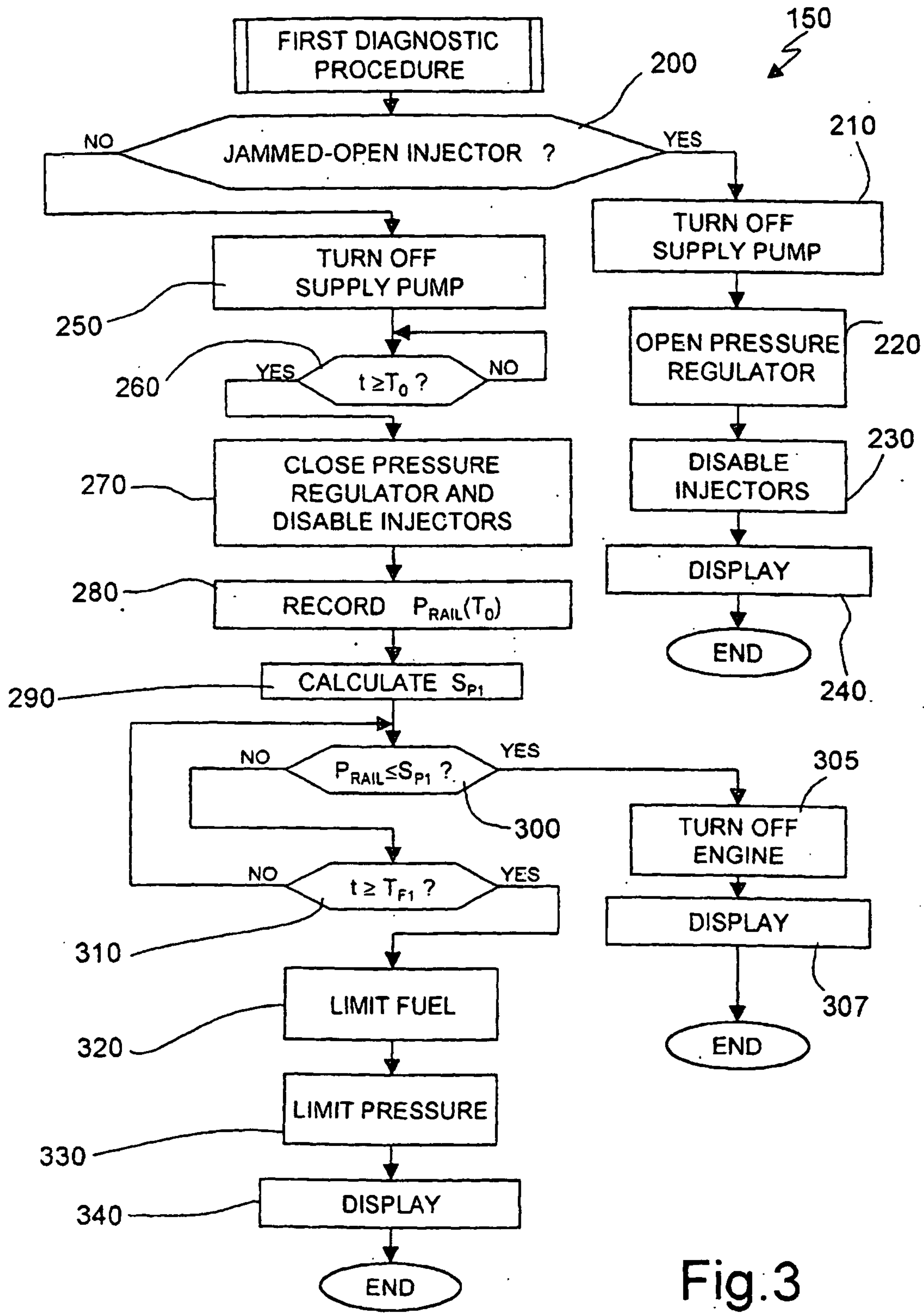
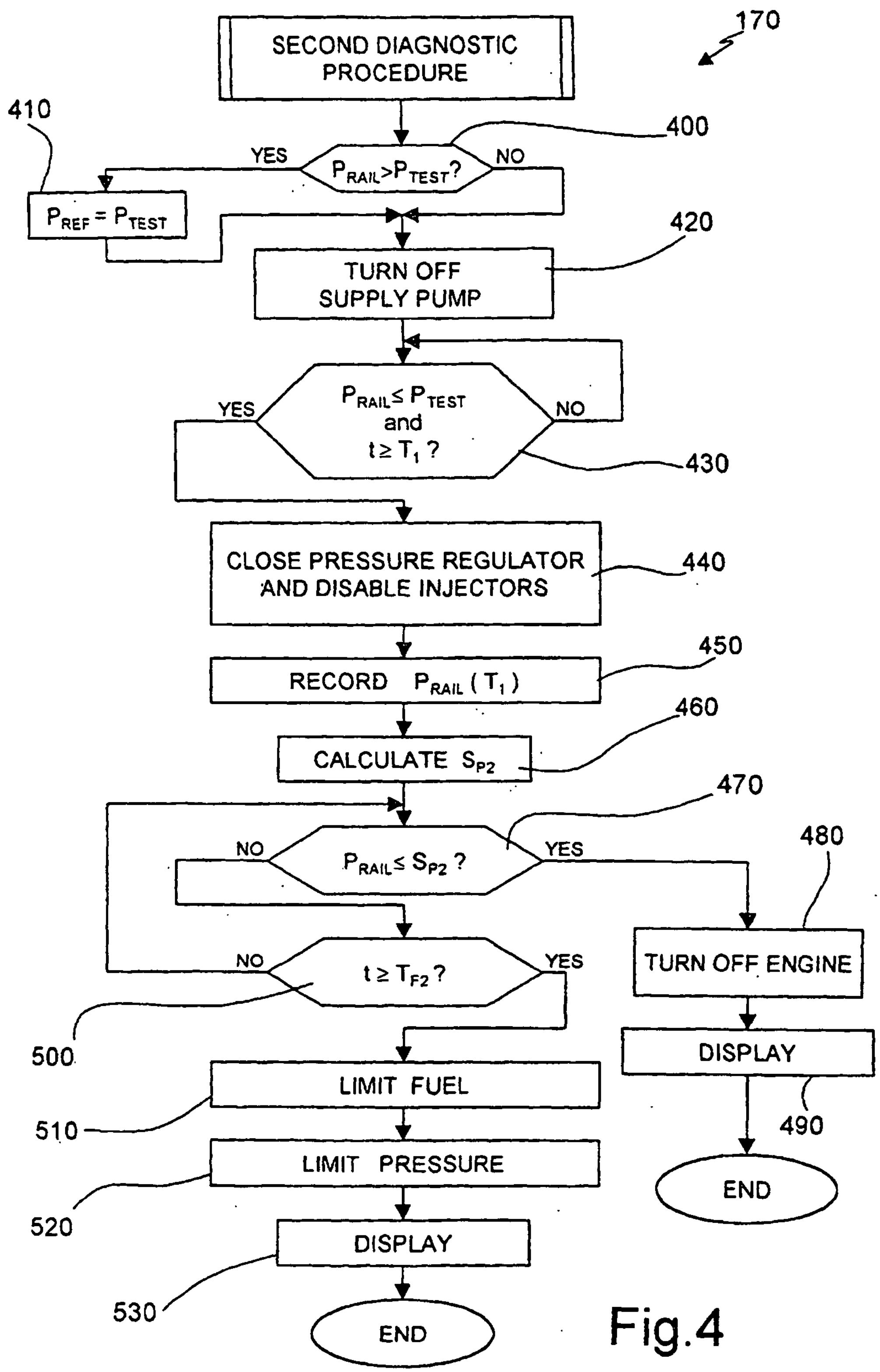

150
FIRST DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE
200
JAMMED-OPEN INJECTOR ?
NO
YES
210
TURN OFF SUPPLY PUMP
OPEN PRESSURE REGULATOR
220
DISABLE INJECTORS
230
DISPLAY
240
END
TURN OFF SUPPLY PUMP
250
$t \geq T_0$?
260
YES
NO
CLOSE PRESSURE REGULATOR AND DISABLE INJECTORS
270
RECORD $P_{RAIL}(T_0)$
280
CALCULATE S_{P1}
290
$P_{RAIL} \leq S_{P1}$?
300
NO
YES
305
TURN OFF ENGINE
DISPLAY
307
END
$t \geq T_{F1}$?
310
NO
YES
LIMIT FUEL
320
LIMIT PRESSURE
330
DISPLAY
340
END

Fig.3


170
SECOND DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE
410
400
YES
$P_{RAIL} > P_{TEST}$?
NO
$P_{REF} = P_{TEST}$
420
TURN OFF SUPPLY PUMP
YES
$P_{RAIL} \leq P_{TEST}$ and $t \geq T_1$?
NO
430
CLOSE PRESSURE REGULATOR AND DISABLE INJECTORS
440
450
RECORD $P_{RAIL}(T_1)$
460
CALCULATE S_{P2}
470
NO
$P_{RAIL} \leq S_{P2}$?
YES
480
TURN OFF ENGINE
NO
$t \geq T_{F2}$?
YES
500
DISPLAY
490
LIMIT FUEL
510
END
LIMIT PRESSURE
520
DISPLAY
530
END
Fig.4